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EXAMINER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/622,332
Filing Date: July 18, 2003
Appellant(s): KAYE ET AL.

MAILED

FEB 05 2008

Technology Center 2100

Ronald Reichman
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 11/14/2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 06/18/2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is substantially correct. The changes are as follows: Applicant refers to group A whether or not claims 1, 3-7, 9, 11, 12-17 and 19 are anticipated by Mathews and Group B as to whether Mathews in view of Boies is unpatentable over claims 2, 8, 10, 12, 18 and 20. . However, the groupings used by the Examiner in the rejection were 1, 3-7, 9, 11, 13-17 and 19 as anticipated by Mathews and claims 2, 8, 10, 12, 18 and 20 as unpatentable over Mathews in view of Boies. **Claim 12 was not rejected under 102(e) as anticipated by Mathews as shown in the final office action page 12.**

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

U.S. Publication to Matthews 20040139156 filed June 2001

U.S. Publication to Boies 20020194011 with effective filing date of Dec. 21, 2001.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

In the Final office action mailed 06/18/2007, the Examiner made an oversight and included a rejection of cancelled claim 13. Claims 14 and 20 also depend from cancelled claim 13. No arguments were presented addressing either the oversight or the claims specifically in the brief. The claims 14 and 20 were considered by the Examiner as depending from the independent claim 11 and there are no intervening claims. It is noted that 37 CFR 1.121 c. 4. (i) states that claim amendments shall not include the text of the claims that are cancelled. However, the oversight on the Examiners part led to an incorporation of rejected claim 13 that is no longer pending but is incorporated here to show the grounds of rejection on appeal.

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1, 3 – 7, 9, 11, 13 – 17, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Matthews et al. (Publication No. 2004/0139156).

As to independent claim 1, Matthew et al. teaches:

A method of helping a person (see e.g., Para. [0016], lines 1 – 3; i.e., person to person technical solution and assistance) to use or prepare to use (see e.g., Para. [0021], lines 16 – 18; i.e., to use or prepare to use corresponds to a product manual, wherein a product manual is used to prepare a consumer to use a product) a paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 15 – 21; i.e., paper processing machine corresponds to hardware devices as defined by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware>, wherein those skilled in the art would appreciate that hardware devices include printers, photocopiers, and facsimile devices), comprising the steps of: receiving a call for help from the person (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 5 – 8; i.e., incoming

customer calls are routed to skilled and available productivity consultants) to a remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0020], lines 3 – 6; i.e., the assistance of helping users are provided by human assistants in remote locations); checking a user profile of the person (see e.g., Para. [0023], lines 20 – 25; i.e., the user profile of the person corresponds to preferred language of the user, product knowledge, product previously inquired, and product knowledge); checking an equipment profile of the person (see e.g., Para. [0028]; i.e., the equipment profile corresponds to the unique identifier, which can be the serial number or model number of the product); receiving a video uplink from a person's location; and providing interactive assistance from the remote service bureau to the person and seeing a visual image from the person's location (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 13 – 15; i.e., interactive assistance corresponds to two way video, telephony, chat and/or e-mail support and Para 205, the use of Net Meeting, which is a video-conferencing tool providing a video image from the user's location (See also Para 0218-0290)), in response to the call (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 6 – 8; i.e., incoming call from users are routed to the appropriate skilled productivity consultant), wherein the interactive assistance is based at least partly upon the user profile, the visual image, and the equipment profile (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 1 – 8; i.e., customer profiles are created to match appropriate skilled productivity consultants in order to diagnose or support the user and Para 0190-0193 as an equipment profile of the device to be used by the user and Para 0194-201, a subscriber profile is used to tailor the content to the user and Para 0205 shows the content includes a Net Meeting conference that is tailored to the user (See also Para 0096, 0113, 0123 and 0213)).

As to dependent claim 3, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of receiving a video uplink from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24; i.e., the human assistant assists a user requesting for help by updated video link and video signals carrying the assistant's image), in order to provide the interactive assistance based partly upon seeing a visual image from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24; i.e., a video signal carrying the

assistant's image is sent to the computer of the user requesting for help (See also Para 0096, 0113, 0123 and 0213).

As to dependent claim 4, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of receiving a data uplink from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24; i.e., the person requesting for assistance can be routed to a human assistant, wherein the human assistant can interact with the requester by updated video link), allowing an operator at the remote service bureau to monitor at least one status of the paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0033], lines 18 – 23; i.e., the direct communication link includes synchronous video, wherein the system allows application sharing and screen sharing of the hardware device).

As to dependent claim 5, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the method includes the step of sending a remote control signal (see e.g., Para. [0041], lines 11 – 19; i.e., the sending of a remote control signal corresponds to the assistant requesting to remotely control the keyboard and cursor movement of the requester) from the remote service bureau to the paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0041], lines 11 – 19; i.e., the assistant may request for remote control of the keyboard entries and cursor movements, which then allows the assistant to remotely control one or more applications currently active), for remotely operating or adjusting the paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0041], lines 11 – 19; i.e., once the remote control request is granted to the assistant, the assistant is able to remotely control applications, such as operating and adjusting devices).

As to dependent claim 6, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the user profile (see e.g., Para. [0028], lines 4 – 7; i.e., the user profile corresponds to creating a record or user profile) or the equipment profile (see e.g., Para. [0028], lines 1 – 4; i.e., the equipment profile corresponds to the unique identifier, wherein the unique identifier includes the serial number or model number of the hardware device) or both or parts thereof are sent with the call to the remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0028]; i.e., the

unique identifier and user record or profile are sent and stored as a function at the information provider organization).

As to dependent claim 7, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the user profile or the equipment profile or both or parts (see e.g., Para. [0028], lines 4 – 12; i.e., the record corresponds to user information and unique identifier) thereof are stored at the remote service bureau between calls for assistance (see e.g., Para. 0023], lines 12 – 14; i.e., the user identifier is matches to a record stored at the remote service bureau, wherein the record corresponds to the user profile, or equipment profile or both or parts).

As to dependent claim 9, Matthews et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein all communication between the person's location and the remote service bureau is accomplished via two respective personal computers (see e.g., Para. [0016], lines 18 – 26; i.e., the human assistant maybe seated at a computer device, wherein the updated video link carrying the assistant's image is sent to the help requester's computer) linked by the Internet (see e.g., Para. [0016], lines 12 – 15; i.e., the program establishes an Internet connection over a network to assist users requesting for help).

As to independent claim 11, Matthew et al. teaches:

A system for helping a person (see e.g., Para. [0016], lines 1 – 3; i.e., person to person technical solution and assistance) use or prepare to use (see e.g., Para. [0021], lines 16 – 18; i.e., to use or prepare to use corresponds to a product manual, wherein a product manual is used to prepare a consumer to use a product) a paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 15 – 21; i.e., paper processing machine corresponds to hardware devices as defined by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware>, wherein those skilled in the art would appreciate that hardware devices include printers, photocopiers, and facsimile devices), comprising: a user terminal at the person's location; wherein the user terminal is equipped with a video camera for providing a video image of the person's location (see e.g., Para, [0016], lines 23 – 24; i.e., computer of the help requester and Para 205, the use of Net Meeting, which is a video-conferencing tool providing a video image from the user's location (See also Para 0218-0290));

an operator terminal (see e.g., Para. [0016], line 18 – 19; i.e., human assistant computer device) at a remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0020], lines 3 – 6; i.e., the assistance of helping users are provided by human assistants in remote locations), responsive to a call for help from the user terminal and the video image of the person's location (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 5 – 8; i.e., incoming customer calls are routed to skilled and available productivity consultants and (See also Para 0096, 0113, 0123 and 0213)), the operator terminal having capacity to access a user profile, the video image (see e.g., Para. [0023], lines 20 – 25) and an equipment profile (see e.g., Para. [0028] and Para 0204-0209)), and the operator terminal also having capacity to provide interactive assistance to the user terminal based at least partly upon the user profile, the video image and the equipment profile (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 1 – 8; i.e., customer profiles are created to match appropriate skilled productivity consultants in order to diagnose or support the user (See also Para 0096, 0113, 0123 and 0213)).

As to dependent claim 13, Matthews et al. teaches:

The system of claim 11, wherein the user terminal is equipped with a video camera (see e.g., Para. [0065], lines 13 – 15; i.e., the video camera corresponds to the digital device installed on the end-users terminal) for providing a video image to the operator terminal (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 13 – 15; i.e., the interaction of productivity consultant and user requesting for help can include live two way video), and wherein the interactive assistance is based at least partly upon the video image from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24; i.e., a video signal carrying the assistant's image is sent to the computer of the user requesting for help).

As to dependent claim 14:

Claim 14 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 4, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 15:

Claim 15 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 5, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 16:

Claim 16 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 6, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 17, Matthew et al. teaches:

The system of claim 11, further comprising a database (see e.g., Para. [0065], lines 26 – 28; i.e., the database includes previous profiles used to appropriately route incoming calls to productivity consultants) at the remote service bureau wherein the user profile or the equipment profile or both or parts thereof are stored (see e.g., Para. 0023], lines 12 – 14; i.e., the user identifier is matches to a record stored at the remote service bureau, wherein the record corresponds to the user profile, or equipment profile or both or parts).

As to dependent claim 19:

Claim 19 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 9, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

Claims 2, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews et al. (Publication No. 2004/0139156) in view of Boies et al. (Publication No. 2002/0194011).

As to dependent claim 2, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as previously discussed above. Matthews et al. teaches an interactive assistance (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 13 – 15; i.e., interactive assistance corresponds to two way video, telephony, chat and/or e-mail support) customized in response to an indication in the user profile (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 1 – 8; i.e., a comprehensive customer profile is utilized to match appropriately skilled productivity consultants for technical support of products), and the equipment profile (see e.g., Para. [0028]; i.e., the equipment profile corresponds to the unique identifier), comprises information (see e.g., Para. [0028]; i.e., the information corresponds to the unique identifier including the products serial number or model

number) about the paper processing machine (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 15 – 21; i.e., paper processing machine corresponds to hardware devices as defined by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware>, wherein those skilled in the art would appreciate that hardware devices include printers, photocopiers, and facsimile devices). Matthews et al. does not specifically mention the user profile contains at least one user disability. Boies et al. teaches user profile containing at least one user disability (see e.g., Para. [0010]; i.e., a user profile is used to identify a limitation, which corresponds to a disability of an individual, and the preferred content format to use with the individual). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the interactive assistance customized in response to an indication in the user profile, and the equipment profile comprising information about the paper processing machine of Matthews et al. with the user profile containing at least one user disability of Boies et al. because the user profile identifying at least one user disability also includes the preferred information content format to use with the individual (see e.g., Para. [0010]; i.e., the user profile containing a disability of visual impairment will cause the format to enhance the audio information).

As to dependent claim 8, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 2 as previously discussed above. Matthews et al. teaches routing the call to an appropriate operator at the remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 1 – 8; i.e., the profile or record is used to route the incoming call requesting for help to the appropriate skilled productivity consultant), wherein routing the call to an appropriate operator is based at least partly on the user profile (see e.g., Para. [0030], lines 1 – 8; i.e., the evolved comprehensive customer profile are used to route incoming calls to the appropriate skilled productivity consultant). Matthews et al. does not specifically mention the user profile indicating at least one user disability. Boies et al. teaches a user profile indicating at least one user disability (see e.g., Para. [0010]; i.e., a user profile is used to identify a limitation, which corresponds to a disability of an individual, and the preferred content format to use with the individual). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate routing the call to an appropriate operator at the remote

service bureau, wherein routing the call to an appropriate operator is based at least partly on the user profile of Matthews et al. with the profile indicating at least one user disability of Boies et al. because the user profile identifying at least one user disability also includes the preferred information content format to use with the individual (see e.g., Para. [0010]; i.e., the user profile containing a disability of visual impairment will cause the format to enhance the audio information).

As to dependent claim 10, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 3 as previously discussed above. Matthews's et al. teaches receiving a video uplink from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24), in order to provide the interactive assistance based partly upon seeing a visual image from the person's location (see e.g., Fig. 6 and Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24), and a video downlink signal for the interactive assistance provided by the remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0016], lines 18 – 24; i.e., those skilled in the art would appreciate that a video downlink corresponds to a data transmission from the provider or Internet provider to a subscriber, wherein the help requester receives a updated video link of the assistant's image). Matthews et al. does not specifically teach a video downlink signal for enhancing the interactive assistance provided by the remote service bureau. Boies et al. teaches a video downlink signal for enhancing the interactive assistance provided by the remote service bureau (see e.g., Para. [0011]; i.e., the video downlink signal corresponds to enhancing video information for a hearing-impaired user requesting for assistance). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate receiving a video uplink from the person's location, in order to provide the interactive assistance based partly upon seeing a visual image from the person's location, and a video downlink signal for the interactive assistance provided by the remote service bureau of Matthews et al. with the video downlink signal for enhancing the interactive assistance of Boies et al. because the output of information requested by the user is dynamically generated to enhance the comprehension of the visual or audio information (see e.g., Para. [0011]).

As to dependent claim 12:

Claim 12 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 2, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 18:

Claim 18 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 8, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 20:

Claim 20 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 10, and is respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

(10) Response to Argument

Beginning on page 9 of Appellant's brief (hereinafter Brief); Appellant argues specific issues, which are accordingly addressed below. Applicant has elected to group the following claims together and the Examiner will present arguments based on the elected groupings.

Group A – claims 1, 3-7, 9, 11, 13-17 and 19

Applicant appears to argue that the user profile of Matthews does not teach a disability attribute

Applicant has repeated arguments presented in the previous rejection "re: the user profile" and appears to argue that the user profile of Matthews is not the same as the defined user profile in the present application specification (See Brief page 11 and 12).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The Appellant has argued similarly in a previous response and the Examiner incorporates the response to those arguments filed 06/18/2007 and again in the advisory action mailed 08/15/2007. First, the Examiner clearly understands the Applicant's assertions regarding the user profile and has referred to the definition in the present application specification (Para 009) and that the intended use of the user profile by the Applicant uses a disability attribute within the user profile.

However, the Applicant has not distinctly claimed where the user profile in the independent claims includes a disability attribute and a broad and reasonable interpretation of the independent claims simply recites the use of a "user profile" and does not indicate the use of a disability feature of the user within the profile. The disability attribute of a user profile is mentioned in the dependent claims, which are rejected above under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). MPEP 2111.01 II., clearly states that during the Examination of a claim the Examiner is not to import

limitations from the specification into the claims when the claims are broader than the specification. In this case, the claims are interpreted as reciting a user profile and with the plain meaning in the art and that which is consistent with the specification. The term "user profile" in the common art can be interpreted as including, user history, bookmarks, metadata, user preferences, passwords, personal info, configuration information, application data, etc and the claim is not limited to reading a profile for a user with a disability.

Moreover, Matthews as cited in the rejection above (Para 23) clearly states the use of a user identifier or unique user identification that is associated with the user product. The Examiner also cited (Para 30) that specifically teaches using a user profile during the help session. Matthews mentions the use of a user profile in several other sections of the reference that a part of the same embodiment (See Para 28, 29 and 30) and the specific help session is tailored based on the product type for the specific purpose of routing the help request to a trained representative of the product type. Matthews specifically mentions the structure of intelligently routing the help request to system support personnel trained in computer program realized during the exchange between the system and the help session (See Para 16).

Finally, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800

F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this case, the Examiner has rejected the dependent claims with the "user profile" that includes a disability feature under 35 U.S.C 103(a) (See above) where Boies specifically suggests the process of tailoring content delivered to a user based on the limitations of the user. Boies specifically states the determination of the limitations of the user (See Para 11) identifies from a user profile if the user is hearing impaired or is blind, speaks a different language, etc (See Para 34). Boies teaches the limitations of the user may be derived by looking up a user profile in a profile database and the user identifier is used to determine the limitations of the user (See Para 35). Therefore, the Examiner interprets the teachings of the combination of references as directly suggesting a combination through the process of storing user profiles that direct a machine to provide "information" to a user. In Matthews the information is provided on a product that has a profile and a serial number that is related to a user profile so as to provide tailored support to the user with a representative specifically trained on the specifics of the given product. Boies teaches delivering information to a user by receiving a message from a device that looks up a user profile and tailors the content sent to the device based on the user profile information that can include tailoring the information to meets the users needs (See the direct suggestion Para 66).

Applicant argues that Matthews does not teach or suggest receiving a video uplink from the user's location

Applicant argues that the teachings of Matthews do not teach or suggest receiving a video uplink from a user location based on the user profile and the equipment profile (See Brief page 12, bottom).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As referred to in the above rejection, the Examiner points to Matthews (Para 30) which specifically teaches the use of a **one way or two way video**, audio and screen and application sharing between the customer and the support agent when a service request has been initiated by the user. Boies defines the one way and two video link as a real time audio and visual presence on the screen during the help session (See Para 41). The help session is further defined as synchronous video and audio between the user and the agent through the use of video conferencing software (See Para 65). Boies further defines that the communications between the user and the agent can be made between any combinations of audio, video and that the user has video to respond to the agent (See Para 98). Finally, the teachings of Matthews teach the use of the commonly known in the art application of Microsoft NetMeeting that provides the video conferencing capabilities to both users (see 218-221). All of which suggest to the skilled artisan that the "video uplink" limitation, recited in the claim, is shown in the structure of Matthews and therefore anticipated by the teachings of Matthews.

Applicant argues that the teachings of Matthews do not teach using a user profile and an equipment profile along with the video image to provide interactive assistance to the user based on the user profile and equipment profile

Applicant argues that the teachings of Matthews do not teach or suggest using a user profile along with an equipment profile to provide assistance to user (See Brief, page 13).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Applicant's arguments fail to provide evidence or even a suggestion as to why the teachings of Matthews does not meet the claim because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. The Applicant presents an argument but does not conclude with a statement as to why the reference does not teach or suggest the features of claim 1 and 11.

In contrast, the Examiner provides the rejection above and the following discussion. Matthews specifically uses a "kit" that is sold to the user when they purchase a product (See Para 21). The kit provides an access point to the help system. The help system allows the user to connect to a help organization that can provide tailored assistance in real time. The kit includes software and a microphone that allows for real time audio and video connections (See Para 41, 65, and 98). Mathews teaches gathering information about a product and relates the product info to a specific user of the product (See Para 25) by gathering a

serial number or product number where the equipment information is generated by reading the components of the system. Matthews teaches the "kit" provides for the communication of the specific product and unique identifier of the product to the support organization via the kit (See Para 27). Matthews specifically teaches relating the user profile to the equipment profile to provide assistance to the user (See Para 28 and 30), where the customer's history, profile, set-up info, connection, needs, concerns, systems, and other factors are provided to the system during the connection. Hence, Matthews clearly teaches, what the skilled artisan would recognize as a user profile and an equipment profile and teaches a structure for communicating both profiles during an interactive help session while providing live two-way video support to the customer.

Group B – claims 2, 8, 10, 12, 18 and 20

Applicant argues that Matthews in view of Boies does not suggest or disclose an interactive assistance program that is customized in response to a user profile indicating the user's disability and an equipment profile for a paper processing machine

Applicant argues that Matthews in view of Boies does not teach providing a interactive help session where the user profile tailors the interaction along with an equipment profile for operating a paper processing machine (See argument page 14).

The Examiner disagrees.

As stated above, the teachings of Matthews clearly teach the use of a user profiles and an equipment profiles and for sake of brevity the Examiner incorporates the rejection and arguments presented above here. That being said the applicant argues that there is no factual basis for combining the references or relying on the teachings of Matthews and Boies. In response, the facts support themselves as cited in the rejection and cited section listed above. Matthews teaches a user profile (See Para 28, 29, and 30). Matthews teaches an Equipment profile (See Para 25-27). Matthews teaches using the language, history, needs, concerns, set-up info, connection, profile, etc of the user in the profile to tailor the product (See Para 23 and 030). Matthews does not teach checking for a disability, however Boies teaches adapting the content sent to a device by checking the limitations of a user stored within a user profile. Boies further teaches the checking of the profile can be performed by searching through a database of profiles and sending the profile to the device. Further, the limitations of the user specifically are adapted to check for a blind, deaf or disabled user and tailoring the content to meet the needs of the user (See Para 11, 26, 34, 35, and 66). Therefore, the Examiner interpretation of the teachings of Matthews in view of Boies suggest the claims as written are unpatentable over the prior art.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

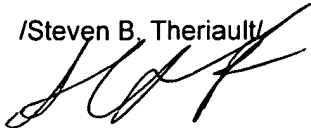
Application/Control Number:
10/622,332
Art Unit: 2179

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Steven B. Theriault/



Conferees:

/Weilun Lo/
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